

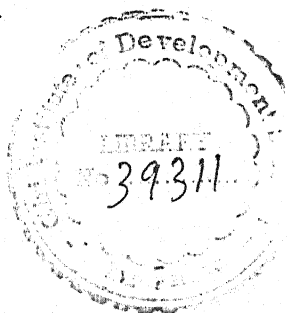
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**EVALUATION OF SAMANVIT GRAM  
VANIKARAN SAMRIDDHI YOJANA  
(SGVSY) UNDERTAKEN BY D.F.D.A.,  
MAU DISTRICT, UTTAR PRADESH**

Sponsored by:

**Office of the Chief Conservator of Forests  
Social Forestry, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow**

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Report Prepared by:

**R.S. TIWARI**

Conducted by:

**Giri Institute of Development Studies  
Sector O, Aliganj Housing Scheme  
LUCKNOW 226 024 (U.P.)**

**January 2007**

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## GRADING OF THE PROJECT FOREST DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (FDA), MAU

### GRADING OF PROJECT ON SCALE OF 01 TO 10

Quantitative Aspects	Physical	8.0
	Financial	8.0
Qualitative Aspects	Survival	6.5
	Health of Plantation	5.5
	Maintenance	5.5
	Sustainability	6.0
JFM	Degree of People's Participation	5.5
	Satisfaction over Perceived Benefits by the Local Population	5.0
FDA	Composition of General and Executive Bodies of the FDA	6.0
	Role of FDA in Administrative, Supervisory and Monitoring Mechanism of the Project	6.5
Mechanism	Flow of Funds from FDA to VFCs	8.5
	Planning, Implementation and Maintenance of Assets Directly by VFCs/EDCs	5.5
	Measures Taken for the Capacity Building of VFCs/EDCs	6.5

	Outstanding (7-10)	Very Good (5-<7)	Good (4-<5)	Poor (<3)
Overall Grading of the Project	—	6.38	—	—

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The degradation of natural resources has taken place largely because of deforestation and partly because of faulty land use practices. The forest that we observe today is under tremendous biotic pressure, owing to cattle grazing, fuelwood collection by landless labourers of the poor sections of the society. Enormous efforts are required to restore and maintain the ecological balance. The proposed steps to reverse the trend are afforestation on reserve forest land, soil and water conservation measures and planting of multi-purpose species so as to restore the ecosystem. This may help in generating the wide spread awareness among people about the importance of in-situ and ex-situ conservation of our natural heritage and above all to ensure active and effective participation among the local people in almost all economic activities. These efforts are required to be improved. With such specific objectives in hand, MOE & FE launched NAP project at the beginning of Tenth Five Year Plan, which had been implemented through FDA and JFMCs.

### PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

The project area is located nearby the Ghaghra River in Mau forest division. It passes through Azamgarh. The project covers 3 development blocks, such as, Dohari Ghat, Ratanpura and Badraun and 18 villages, such as, Mangeshar, Kohinoor, Naseerpur, Ali Nagar, Halsa Kodra, Gangwal, Kerma Mahrapur, Pyarepur Sultanpur, Katihari, Bahrapur, Sikdikol, Rampur Dhamouli, Bahadurpur, Sarsena, Mirzapur, Mandusara, Kajha, Bela Sultanpur. There are four forest ranges nearby the Mau, which include: Mau, Mohamadabad, Ghosi and Dohari Ghat.

- Of the total project area, i.e. 303 ha., 68.32 per cent has been treated under reserve forest category.
- The District consists of nine development blocks, such as, (i) Pardaha, (ii) Ranipur, (iii) Mohamadabad, (iv) Ghoshi, (v) Koparganj, (vi) Dohri Ghat, (vii) Fatehpur Mandau, (viii) Ratanpura, and (ix) Badraun.
- The population of the Mau was 18.54 lakh, of which male population was 50.38 per cent, while that of female to 49.62 per cent. The SC population, of the JFMC villages, comes to 27.84 per cent.
- Total area of the Mau district comes to 8769.91 sq. kms. The total cost of the project comes to Rs.55.21 lakh. The amount received so far comes to Rs.43.44 lakh. The

duration of the project is 5 years. The work has been started from 2003-04, which will continue upto 2006-07.

## **FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- More than 68 per cent of the total area covered was forest land and belonged to reserve forest sanctuary category, on an average, per hectare 1600 seedlings in AR, 200 in ANR and 400 in silvipasture are planted by the implementing agency. During the first year (2002-03), of the project implementation, only advance work was carried out on 220 hectares of forest land and to 83 hectares of community land. During 2003-04, creation work was carried out on 95 hectares of forest land and on the 56 hectares of community land. During 2004-05 the creation work was carried out on 125 hectares of forest land and on 21 hectares of community land. In 2005-06 only maintenance work was carried out on 95 hectares of forest land and on 56 hectares on community land. During 2006-07, only maintenance work was carried out on 220 hectares of forest land and on the 83 hectares of community land. In all, 303 hectare area was treated and covered which was 100 per cent of the project area.
- During 2002-03 to 2003-04, only target of advance work was fully achieved under NR, AR and pasture development schemes. During 2002-03 and 2004-05, the physical target of advance work was fully achieved under NR, AR and in pasture development. As far as the financial target and achievements are concerned, the target of advance work and creation were fully achieved under NR, AR and pasture development.
- During 2002-03 to 2005-06, the physical achievement has been found to be lower than that of physical target for creation and maintenance under NR, AR and under pasture development. The same is the case for financial target and achievement under NR, AR and in pasture development.
- During 2002-03 to 2005-06, the physical target is far higher than that of its achievement for maintenance under NR, AR and in pasture development. It is interesting that, while financial target for the maintenance exists its achievement does not exist under NR, AR and in pasture development schemes. It may be due to lack of fund, which has resulted into reluctance in the financial achievement.
- The survival rate of the plants comes to 65 per cent, which implies, the death of 35 per cent of plants. The basis for working out the survival rate is the (i) discussions held with DFO officials, (ii) interviews with JFMC village dwellers, and (iii) inquiry into the field by the evaluators. Taking into account above aspects, the average survival rate has been

worked out in Mau. The average height of the plants species in the selected JFMCs was found to 3 to 7 feet.

- Micro-plans of 18 villages were completed prior to the implementation of the project. The micro-plans were completed by adopting the process of PRA. Rs.2.00 lakh were spent on micro-planning and M&E.
- Entry point activities were taken up in almost all 18 villages. The important assets created in the target villages were installation of hand pumps, maintenance of old temple, distribution of plants and cleaning of ponds, construction of pullia, etc. The total expenditure incurred on EPA work was Rs.10 lakh. JFMCs members and forest officials were not found aware about development funds. The village community did not make any efforts in this direction.
- In the process of monitoring, CCF, CF and DFO were involved with varying frequency every year. The evaluation work was carried out by the head office of forest department, Lucknow.
- Most of the area in the division belongs to reserve forest sanctuary category and hence forest officials have to keep the tight vigil in protecting the forest resources from any kind of damage. The village community feels that forest protection is a work of forest department, it is the weakness of FDA project.
- The FDA bank account was in operation with Union Bank of India, Mau branch. It was operated by CF Chairman and Member Secretary, DFO. The Bank account of our sample JFMCs is also with Union Bank of India in the vicinity of nearest town of Mirzapur and Kajha. The JFMC officials were satisfied with the flow of fund. The audited statement of accounts upto 2006 had been submitted to CF office, Lucknow.
- The quality of plantation work was good and satisfactory. On the degraded lands in the reserve forest sanctuary, Ali Nagar and Rampur Dhanauli were found regenerated and rehabilitated. The growth and rehabilitation was found satisfactory. Traditional technology (polybags and pindi) was found in most of activities of the project was satisfactory. The forest officials were found satisfied with the traditional technology.
- It is observed that villagers are benefited by drinking water from the installation of hand pumps within the village and the roadside.
- The main species in the district are eucalyptus, prosopis, sheesham, awla, semal, sagon, arjun, teak, babool, kanzi, jungle jalebi, neem, jamun, etc. In most of the cases in the selection of the plants species, the soil, moisture and climatic conditions were taken into account along with local needs of the people. JFMC has also been participating in

selection of plant species. The forest officials also took into account the growth potential of individual species.

- The low level of awareness is also found among local community. The villagers think that the plantation is the job of the forest department. The EPA in some villages was helpful in creating awareness among villagers. The means of communication failed to generate awareness.
- For the protection and maintenance of forest sanctuary plantation, the forest official takes care for 3-4 months.

### **CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS**

- In most of the plantation areas, the quality of land is found to be sodic.
- As the project is only two years old, no remarkable increase in the bio-mass was found except fodder grass. Fuelwood and NTFPs and sample timber would be available after 4 to 5 years.
- The main reason for the death of plants was over-grazing by domestic and wild animals (Neel Rose, Rabbits and Deers), lack of irrigation facility, inadequate rainfall and no provision for appointing the regular watchman.
- The biotic pressure in the area is too much as wild and human interference has been very frequent. The protection and maintenance of EPA created the assets, which was solely the responsibility of Village Pradhan. Non-cooperation of community people, delay in timely release of fund to the implementing agency made their task difficult, all these happened due to low wages and lack of interest among rural people. Unregulated grazing by the domestic and wild animals has damaged the newly plantation areas.
- The delay in release of fund occurred at both state level offices as well as at NAEB office in Delhi as observed and reported by the forest officials.

### **SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Fund must be made available to the implementing agency well in advance of monsoon periods so that wages are paid at the time of plantation. Plantation rate is half of the social forestry so that plants and transportation cost both should be increased. The project authority feels that fund earmarked under FDA, should be increased and released timely. It would lead to the overall performance of the project better and satisfactory.

- A long term strategy needs to be devised so as to prevent the grazing by domestic and wild animals. The awareness campaign and capacity building programme among the community of JFMCs villages should be given priority for making such project more meaningful and sustainable as it was based on JFM system.
- It is suggested that either villagers or forest officials should be involved as a single unit in the implementation of the project. The project fund should be sanctioned at a time for 5 years before implementing the project. There should be joint responsibilities of forest and VFCs in protection of plant species planted in villages/forests.
- The evaluator felt that project may be continued as this has been successful to some extent in increasing the plant species in JFMCs villages but it failed to mobilize the community and people's involvement in the project activities because the wage rates of FDA project (Rs.58.00) are very low in comparison to the current local wages (Rs.90 – 100) per day.

## CHAPTER I

### PROJECT PROFILE AND PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

The profile of the project area, its salient features along with project implementing agency, its location, cost, duration and area treated, project objectives, components of the project, composition of FDA and JFMC, micro-plans, approved programme of work, etc. have been discussed as here under.

#### A.1 Project Title

National Afforestation Programme (NAP): A Participatory Approach to Sustainable Development of Forests Through Forest Development Agency (FDA), Mau in U.P.

#### 2. Project Implementing Agency

FDA	:	Forest Development Agency, Mau
District	:	Mau
Forest Division	:	Mau
Forest Circle	:	West Circle, Mau
State	:	Uttar Pradesh

#### 3. Project Location(s)

Sub-Watershed	:	Ghaghra
Development Blocks	:	Doharighat, Ratanpura and Badraun
Forest Ranges	:	Mau, Mohamadabad, Ghosi and Doharighat
Villages associated	:	Total 18 Villages

#### 4. Project Cost, Duration and Area

Total cost of project	:	Rs.55.21 lakh (amount received Rs.43.44 lakh – 78.68%)
Duration of Project	:	2002-2003 to 2006-2007 (Work started from 2003-04)
Project Area	:	303 ha. (By 2005-06 area covered 207 ha. – 68.32%).

## **A.2 Project Proposal**

### **1. Introduction**

Mau is located nearby Ballia, Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Gorakhpur. A part of Ballia and Azamgarh is also attached with the district Mau. Ballia is located in the East of the district Ghazipur is on the south of the district. Azamgarh is on the north of the district, whereas, Gorakhpur is on the west of district. The total area of the district is 8769.91 ha. Forest land is 173.15 hectares. The study covers 35 hectares out of 303 hectares in the district. In fact, we selected more than what was required to be selected. This is due to the availability of area. The district consists of 4 Tahsils, i.e., (i) Mau Sadar, (ii) Mohamadabad Gohana, (iii) Ghoshi, and (iv) Madhuban. The forest range consists of Mau, Mohamadabad, Ghoshi and Dhohri Ghat. The 9 blocks in the district are: (i) Pardaha, (ii) Ranipur, (iii) Mohamadabad, (iv) Ghosi, (v) Kopaganj, (vi) Dhohri Ghat, (vii) Fatehpur Mandau, (viii) Ratanpura and (ix) Badravn. Ghaghara river passes through Mau and Azamgarh. As per Census of 2001, the population of city was 18.54 lakh in 2001, of which male population was 50.38 per cent, while female to 49.62 per cent.<sup>1</sup>

### **2. Project Title**

National Afforestation Programme (NAP): A Participatory approach to sustainable development of forests through Forest Development Agency (FDA), Mau in U.P.

### **3. Any Previous Project**

State level afforestation scheme and plantation were reported as the important project in operation previously or ongoing in the district during this period.

### **4. On-going Project**

Socio-economic profile of villages covered, land holding and distribution included in the project land use pattern, watershed features, forest covered, degree of pressure on forest resources, etc. has been portrayed in Table I.1.

Table I.1 describes the socio-economic characteristics of households in the district. The total population comes to 68047, out of which SC population is 18944 (or to 27 per cent) and OBC to 33510 (31748.02 or 49.25%). Total area comes to 8769.91 ha. Land holding to 303 ha., forest land to 209 hectares and to total cattle population to 24505 in district (Table I.1).

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<sup>1</sup> This information was compiled by DFO, Mau.

Table I.1: **Profile of JFMCs/Villages**

Sl. No.	Name of Range	Name of Village	Total Population			Land Details (ha.)			Cattle Population
			Total	SC	OBC	Total Area	Land Holding	Forest Land	
1.	Mau	Ranbeerpur	3574	945	1164	917.569	6.0	--	1700
2.	Mau	Naseerpur	2643	720	1333	266.000	18.0	18.0	2526
3.	Mau	Kohinoor	5263	2120	1540	351.000	20.0	20.0	1232
4.	Ghosi	Ali Nagar	5938	1062	3692	614.540	18.0	23.0	920
5.	Ghosi	Hilsa Kodra	4400	936	1264	310.000	5.0		450
6.	Ghosi	Pyarepur Sultanpur	1721	480	1160	276.000	3.0		1145
7.	Ghosi	Bela Sultanpur	2757	1100	750	322.000	23.0		1022
8.	Ghosi	Ghoghwal Rampur	2643	1562	657	298.930	7.0		362
9.	Ghosi	Kerma Mahrupur	1712	371	1298	620.000	17.0		447
10.	Mohamadabad	Mirzapur	2579	610	1530	344.945	17.0	17.0	831
11.	Mohamadabad	Kajha	5179	1515	2214	918.705	30.0	30.0	1349
12.	Mohamadabad	Sarsena	3917	2100	870	437.000	28.0	28.0	650
13.	Mohamadabad	Mandusara	3238	620	2170	212.068	25.0	25.0	1257
14.	Dhohri Ghat	Bahrampur	1938	576	1108	156.000	5.0	15.00	639
15.	Dhohri Ghat	Kotihari	5335	1047	3361	336.916	14.0		4907
16.	Dhohri Ghat	Rampur Dhamouli	3469	459	1602	415.000	12.0		1025
17.	Dhohri Ghat	Bahadurpur	1876	380	1436	111.556	15.0		872
18.	Dhohri Ghat	Sikdi Koil	6281	1068	4599	860.680	11.0		2112
Total			64463	17671	31748	7768.909	274.0	193.0	23446

Source: DFO Office, Mau.

## 5. **Project Objectives**

The main objectives of the project are as here under:

- To improve vegetative cover in the area
- To ensure the continuous supply of fuelwood, fodder, small timber, etc. to meet the needs of the local people.
- To increase the recharge of water and thereby to control the receding water table in and around the area of operation.
- To improve soil and moisture conservation.
- To generate employment opportunities for the local people.
- To develop the pasture land.

## 6. **Project Components**

The important components of the project had been discussed below:

- Aided Natural Regeneration
- Artificial Regeneration
- Pasture/Silvipasture
- Cane plantation

- Bamboo plantation
- Mixed plantation of trees having medical value
- Micro planning
- Soil and moisture conservation
- Extension and promotion of JFMC
- People's participation
- Technology Extension
- Entry Point Activities
- Monitoring and Evaluation, etc.

## **7. Salient Features Including Proposed Strategies for Treatment**

The basic strategy under the treatment of the project area has been adopted on the basis of suitability of local conditions. Also, plantation pattern would be taken care of. Advanced soil work has been done according to ground condition. So as to generate interest and to ensure participation of the communities some entry point activities for the benefits of the villagers will be carried out by forest department as per the budget provision in the project. The community will be entitled to share usufructs in the project area. On an average, 1100 seedlings will be planted in the project area per hectare under management intervention in the project.

## **8. Creation of Joint Forest Management Committee & Development Fund**

The 18 villages have been selected on the following basis. These villages largely depend on the forest for fuel, wood and fodder requirements because a large chunk of SC/OBC population resides in these villages. Heavy unemployment exists in these villages and they are in desperate need of some employment or the other.

Creation of community will contribute to the overall eco-development of the area and will make them self-dependent. Some villagers are quite cooperative and will participate in forest management.

The Village Forest Committee (VFC) has been constituted after holding meeting with the Village Panchayats. After obtaining their consent, committee has been formed with village Pradhan/resource person as its Chairman and local forester as Member secretary. The forest department helps the JFMCs/EDCs in technical matters during the preparation of micro-plan and its implementation arranging and conducting meeting in the village and ensuring the participation of all villagers, fund releasing to JFMCs/EDCs as per the NAP guidelines and imparting training to the villagers.

## 9. Implementing Agencies: Composition and Constitution of FDA

The society was registered as on 26.11.2001 vide communication No.AZ-6632, No.2119 under Regulation No.21, 1860, No.648, 2001-2002 Mau FDA Account with Union Bank of India, Mau. The reference period of the project was five years, i.e. 2002-03 to 2006-07. Around 80 per cent of lands are the forest land while about 20 per cent are the other land used for cultivation. As far plantation this was kept for care by the people and formerly no appointment was made for taking care of the plantation. Photos of plantation, which grew artificially, are appended at the end of the report. Self-boring has been generally used for irrigation.

## 10. Micro-Planning and JFM

Micro-Plan of 18 villages was completed prior to the implementation of the project. These 18 villages belonged to 18 JFMC villages. The micro-plan was prepared through the process of PRA. An amount of Rs.2.0 lakh was spent on micro-planning and M&E.

## 11. Entry Point Activity

Entry point activities were taken up in all the 18 JFMC villages. The important assets generated include the construction of *kharanja*, installation of hand pumps, distribution of plants, purchase of carpet, construction of temple, etc. In 2003-04, the total money spent was 64,644, while that in 2004-05, it came to 45,100 (see Table II.15).

Protection of forest wealth from theft, grazing and fire were the big challenge in the forest division. Villagers graze their cattle in existing forest areas. Over grazing leads to soil erosion and depletion of vegetation. To attract the interest of the local inhabitants, entry point activities are undertaken. This is because forestry programmes have long gestation period and complete closure of the area is needed for some years to implement the project. People often consider these programmes as government programmes and think that the implementation part is exclusively the responsibility of the government. For these purposes, the installation of handpumps, cleaning of ponds, distribution of plants and purchasing of carpets were proposed in the 18 JFMC villages. The approved programme of work of the project has been given in Table I.3.

Table I.3: Approved Programme of Work (2002-03 to 2006-07)

Item of Work	Rate Rs	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		Total	
		Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin
<b>1. ANR</b>													
Admissible Rate	7540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a)Advance	2121	-	-	16.0	.34	16.0	.34	-	-	-	-	32.0	.68
b)Creation	3478	-	-	-	-	16.0	.56	16.0	.56	-	-	32.0	1.12
c)Maintenance	1941	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.0	.25	32.0	.31	32.0	.56
<b>SUB -TOTAL</b>	<b>7540</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>.34</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>.90</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>.81</b>		<b>.31</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>2.36</b>
<b>2.AR</b>													
Admissible Rate	13224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a)Advance	4000	-	-	74.0	2.96	74.0	2.96					148.0	5.92
b)Creation	6000	-	-	-	-	74.0	4.44	74.0	4.44			148.0	8.88
c)Maintenance	3224	-	-	-	-	-	-	74.0	1.63	148.0	2.39	148.0	4.02
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>13224</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>7.40</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>6.07</b>		<b>2.39</b>	<b>148.0</b>	<b>18.82</b>
<b>3.Pasture/SP Devt.</b>													
Admissible Rate	8584	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a)Advance	2415	-	-	23.0	.56	23.0	.56					46.0	1.12
b)Creation	3960	-	-	-	-	23.0	.91	23.0	.91			46.0	1.82
c)Maintenance	2209	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.0	.40	46.0	.50	46.0	.90
<b>SUB -TOTAL</b>	<b>8584</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>.56</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>1.31</b>		<b>.50</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>3.84</b>
Total of Work				113.0	3.86	113.0	9.77	113.0	8.91			113.0	22.54
4.SMC (15% of plantation cost)				-	2.0	-	2.0		0.82				4.82
5.M&E, Micro-plan, Awareness (10%)					.34	-	.55		.30		.09		1.28
6.Overheads (10% of plantation)					.49	-	1.25		1.06		.42		3.22
7.EPA@Rs.4000/-					5.0	-	5.0		2.02				12.02
8.Improved Technology													
<b>Total</b>				<b>113.0</b>	<b>11.69</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18.57</b>		<b>12.49</b>		<b>3.71</b>		<b>46.46</b>

Source: DFO Office, Mau.

## CHAPTER II

### QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

This chapter deals with the area covered in the project as a physical target and achievements under different components of the projects, such as, natural regeneration, artificial regeneration, and pasture/silvipasture development/awareness, training, monitoring and evaluation, use of improved technologies in the project, status of micro-planning, types of assets created under EPA, process adopted in the formation of JFMC, capacity building programmes, etc.

#### B.1 Classification of Area Coverage/Treated

In the project, it was observed that more than 68 per cent of the total area covered was forest land and mostly belonged to reserve forest sanctuary category. Three sets of tables given below sufficiently prove that by 2005-06 covered area 207 hectares (or 68.32 per cent) was treated for the project activity. Please refer to Table II.1. Table II.2 for detailed information related to area under different land categories and plantation schemes.

Table II.1: Classification of Area Coverage/Treated, 2002-05

Category	Added Natural Regeneration	Artificial Regeneration	SP	Bamboo Plantation	Cane Plantation	Mixed Plantation	MFP & trees of Medical Value	Perennial Herbs	Total	% of total Project Area
2002-03 (Advance Work) 2003-04										
Forest Land	32.0	85.0		48.0		40.0	15.0		220.0	72.61
Community Land		63.0		8.0		6.0	6.0		83.0	27.39
Revenue Land										
Govt. Wasteland										
Private Land										
Others										
Total	32.0	148.0		56.0		46.0	21.0		303.0	100%
2003-04 (Creation) 2004-05										
Forest Land	16.0	28.0		20.0		21.0	10.0		95.0	31.35
Community Land		46.0		8.0		2.0			56.0	18.48
Revenue Land										
Govt. Wasteland										
Private Land										
Others										
Total	16.00	74.0		28.0		23.0	10.0		151.0	81.18

Table II.2: Classification of Area Coverage/Treated, 2004-07

Category	Added Natural Regeneration	Artificial Regeneration	SP	Bamboo Plantation	Cane Plantation	Mixed Plantation	MFP & trees of Medical Value	Perennial Herbs	Total	% of total Project Area
2004-05 (Creation) 2005-06										
Forest Land	16.0	57.0		28.0		19.0	5.0		125.0	41.25
Community Land		17.0				4.0			21.0	6.93
Revenue Land										
Govt. Wasteland										
Private Land										
Others										
Total	16.0	74.0		28.0		23.0	5.0		146.0	48.18
2005-06 (Maintenance)										
Forest Land	16.0	28.0		20.0		21.0	10.0		95.0	31.35
Community Land		46.0		8.0		2.0			56.0	18.48
Revenue Land										
Govt. Wasteland										
Private Land										
Others										
Total	16.0	74.0		28.0		23.0	10.0		151.0	81.18
2006-07 (Maintenance)										
Forest Land	32.0	85.0		48.0		40.0	15.0		220.0	72.61
Community Land		63.0		8.0		6.0	6.0		83.0	27.39
Revenue Land										
Govt. Wasteland										
Private Land										
Others										
Total	32.0	148.0		56.0		46.0	21.0		303.0	100%

Source: DFO Office, Mau.

## B.2 Physical and Financial Achievements

As per the data made available by the project implementing agency, the physical target of the project during 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 both for natural regeneration as well as under the artificial regeneration and pasture development, is just equal to achievement. It comes to 16 hectares in case of an advance work under natural regeneration, 74 hectares under artificial regeneration and 23 hectares on pasture development. However, in case of financial target and achievement only the data for target are made available, whereas, that for achievement, the information has not been found available during the year 2002-03 and 2003-04 (see Table II.3).

The table II.4 shows the physical and financial targets and achievements during 2002-03 and during 2004-05. It is found that physical target for the area is just equal to its achievement in advance work under natural regeneration (16 hectares), 74 hectares under artificial regeneration, and to 23 hectares under pasture development.

Table II.3: **Physical and Financial Achievements, 2002-03 — 2003-04**

Sl. No.	Item	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
		Target for Area	Achieved in the year	Target for Area	Achieved in the year
1.	Natural Regeneration				-
	a) Advance work	16.0	16.0	0.34	-
	b) Creation	16.0		0.56	-
	c) Maintenance	16.0		0.25	-
	Sub Total	16.0		1.15	-
2.	Artificial Regeneration				-
	a) Advance work	74.0	74.0	2.96	-
	b) Creation	74.0		4.44	-
	c) Maintenance	74.0		1.63	-
	Sub Total	74.0		9.03	-
3.	Pasture Development				-
	a) Advance work	23.0	23.0	0.56	-
	b) Creation	23.0		0.91	-
	c) Maintenance	23.0		0.40	-
	Sub Total	23.0		1.87	-
4.	Soil & Moisture Conservation			2.0	-
5.	EPA			5.0	-
6.	Micro Planning			0.34	-
7.	Fencing			0.60	-
8.	Monitoring & Evaluation				-
9.	Improved Technologies				-
10.	Overheads			0.49	-
	Total			20.48	-

Source: DFO Office, Mau.

Table II.4: **Physical and Financial Achievements (2002-03) 2004-05**

Sl. No.	Item	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
		Target for Area	Achieved in the year	Target for Area	Achieved in the year
1.	Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance work	16.0	16.0	0.34	0.34
	b) Creation		16.0	0.56	0.56
	c) Maintenance		-	-	-
	Sub Total		32.0	0.90	0.90
2.	Artificial Regeneration			-	-
	a) Advance work	74.0	74.0	2.96	2.96
	b) Creation		74.0	4.44	4.44
	c) Maintenance		-	-	-
	Sub Total		148.0	7.40	7.40
3.	Pasture Development				
	a) Advance work	23.0	23.0	0.56	0.56
	b) Creation		23.0	0.91	0.91
	c) Maintenance		-	-	-
	Sub Total		46.0	1.47	1.47
4.	Soil & Moisture Conservation	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0
5.	EPA	5.0	5.0	5.0	10.0
6.	Micro Planning	0.30	0.34	0.34	0.64
7.	Fencing	0.60	0.60	0.60	1.20
8.	Monitoring & Evaluation	0.25	-	0.25	-
9.	Improved Technologies	-	-	-	-
10.	Overheads	1.25	0.49	1.25	1.74

Source: DFO Office, Mau.

In case of overhead costs, monitoring and evaluation the target exceeded the achievement. As far as financial target and achievement, it is revealed that financial target is just equal to achievement in majority of cases, such as, advance work (Rs.0.34 lakh) and creation (Rs.0.56 lakh), and sub-total under natural regeneration (Rs.0.90 lakh), advance work (Rs.2.96 lakh), creation (Rs.4.44 lakh) and sub-total (Rs.7.40 lakh) under artificial regeneration and advance work (Rs.0.56 lakh) and creation (Rs.0.91 lakh) under pasture development (Table II.4).

Table II.5 describes the physical target and achievement and the financial target and the achievement during 2002-03 to 2005-06. It is revealed that target is higher than that of the achievement. This is found true in cases of creation and maintenance under natural regeneration (NR) and artificial regeneration (AR) in pasture development, soil and moisture conservation, EPA work, fencing, monitoring, evaluation and overheads (Table II.5).

**Table-II.5: Physical and Financial Achievements (2002-03) 2005-06**

Sl. No.	Item	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
		Target for Area	Achieved in the year	Target for Area	Achieved in the year
1.	Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance work				
	b) Creation	16.0	0.56	16.0	0.56
	c) Maintenance	16.0	0.25	16.0	-
	Sub Total	32.0	0.81	32.0	0.56
2.	Artificial Regeneration				
	a) Advance work				
	b) Creation	74.0	4.44	74.0	4.44
	c) Maintenance	74.0	1.63	74.0	-
	Sub Total	148.0	6.07	148.0	4.44
3.	Pasture Development				
	a) Advance work				
	b) Creation	23.0	0.91	23.0	0.91
	c) Maintenance	23.0	0.40	23.0	-
	Sub Total	46.0	1.31	46.0	0.91
4.	Soil & Moisture Conservation	0.82	-	0.82	-
5.	EPA	2.12	-	2.12	-
6.	Micro Planning	-	-	-	-
7.	Fencing	0.41	-	0.41	-
8.	Monitoring & Evaluation	0.30	-	0.30	-
9.	Improved Technologies	--	-	-	-
10.	Overheads	1.06	0.42	1.06	0.42
	Total				

Source: DFO Office, Mau.

Table II.6 further reveals the physical and financial target and achievement under natural regeneration (NR), artificial regeneration (AR) and pasture development under maintenance. The data on advance work and creation have not been released so far. It has been found that target for the

area under maintenance in natural regeneration (NR), artificial regeneration and pasture development is found higher than that of achievement. It holds true in the case of physical targets and achievement. In case of financial target, data is available, whereas, in the case of financial achievement data are found missing. The data may not have even been made available to project implementing agency (Table II.6). It would also imply that the amount sanctioned under for NR-ANR and other heads was not released even during last year of the project and hence no assets were created. It gave big shock to villagers, which generated lack of interest among the community people. For detailed information, on physical and financial target and achievement, please see Tables II.4, II.5 and II.6.

Table-II.6: **Physical and Financial Achievements (2002-03) 2005-06**

Sl. No.	Item	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
		Target for Area	Achieved in the year	Target for Area	Achieved in the year
1.	Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance work				
	b) Creation				
	c) Maintenance	32.0	0.31	32.0	-
	Sub Total	32.0	0.31	32.0	-
2.	Artificial Regeneration				
	a) Advance work				
	b) Creation				
	c) Maintenance	148.0	2.39	148.0	-
	Sub Total	148.0	2.39	148.0	-
3.	Pasture Development				
	a) Advance work				
	b) Creation				
	c) Maintenance	46.0	0.50	46.0	-
	Sub Total	46.0	0.50	46.0	-
4.	Soil & Moisture Conservation				
5.	EPA				
6.	Micro Planning				
7.	Fencing				
8.	Monitoring & Evaluation		0.09	0.09	-
9.	Improved Technologies				-
10.	Overheads		0.42	0.42	
	Total				

Source: DFO Office, Mau.

(i) **Adequacy of Planting Stock Raised or Available in Each Year**

Plantation activities were carried consecutively four years of project implementation (2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06). The data made available by the officials was not complete as the records were not maintained properly or there might be some shortfall in the work done. Tables II.7, II.8 and II.9 attached in the report shows that important species used among the 18 JFMCs were eucalyptus, prosopis, sheesham, awala, semal, sagon, kachnar, K. semia, etc.

During 2004-05, 151 hectares of area have been sown by the species. During 2005-06, 152 hectares of area have been sown by the species. During the period, the average survival rate of plant species was 64.11 per cent in 2004-05 and to 65.37 per cent in 2005-06. During 2004-05, there were 131300 plants within 151 hectares of area, survival rate was 64.11 per cent. During 2005-06, there were 13330 plantations within 152 hectares of area, the survival rate was 65.37 per cent.

Table II.7 provides area and number of plants under AR and ANR in Mau district. It is found that area covered under AR comes to 74 hectares while plantation to 1,18,400. Species are: eucalyptus, sheesham, prosopis, awla, aemal, sagon, babool, kanji, etc. The area covered under ANR comes to 16 hectares with plantation of 3200. Species are: babool, jangle jalebi, neem, seeras, etc. The total area under silvipasture comes to 23 hectares. It consists of 9200 plants.

Table II.7: **Inventory of Plant Species Used in the Project (Year 2003-04)**

Sl. No.	Scheme	Range	VFC/Site Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Plants	Species
Artificial Regeneration (AR)						
1.	FDA	Mau	Kohinoor	3.0	4800	Eucalyptus, Prosopis, Sheesham
2.	FDA	Mau	Nabeerpur	3.0	4800	Awla, Semal, Sagaon, Kachanar, K.Semia, etc.
3.	FDA	Mau	Mangesar	2.0	3200	
4.	FDA	Ghosi	Alinagar	10.0	16000	
5.	FDA	Ghosi	Halsa Kadba	5.0	8000	
6.	FDA	Ghosi	Ghoghowal	5.0	8000	
7.	FDA	Ghosi	Karma Maharupur	5.0	8000	
8.	FDA	Ghosi	Pyarepur Sallandinpur	3.0	4800	
9.	FDA	Dhohri Ghat	Kalihari	7.0	11200	
10.	FDA	Dhohri Ghat	Bahrampur	5.0	8000	
11.	FDA	Dhohri Ghat	Sikori Kol	6.0	8000	
12.	FDA	Dhohri Ghat	Rampur Dhanoli	5.0	8000	
13.	FDA	Dhohri Ghat	Bahadurpur	5.0	8000	
14.	FDA	Mohamadabad	Sarsena	2.50	4000	
15.	FDA	Mohamadabad	Mirzapur	3.50	5600	
16.	FDA	Mohamadabad	Mandusara	4.0	6400	
Total (AR)				74.0	118400	
Natural Regeneration						
17.	FDA	Mohamadabad	Kajha	5.50	1100	
18.	FDA	Mohamadabad	Sarsena	2.50	500	
19.	FDA	Mau	Kohinoor	2.0	400	
20.	FDA	Mau	Naseerpur	1.0	200	
21.	FDA	Ghosi	Bela Sultanpur	5.0	1000	
Total (ANR)				16.0	3200	
Silvipasture						
22.	FDA	Ghosi	Alinagar	1.0	400	Sea babool, paira grass, jungle jalebi, neem,
23.	FDA	Ghosi	Ghaghawad Rarepur	1.0	400	Seeras, etc.
24.	FDA	Ghosi	Kerna Mohrapur	2.0	800	
25.	FDA	Ghosi	Bela Sultanpur	2.0	800	
26.	FDA	Mohamadabad	Katha	1.50	600	
27.	FDA	Mohamadabad	Sarsena	2.50	1000	
28.	FDA	Mau	Kohinoor	5.0	2000	
29.	FDA	Mau	Naseerpur	3.0	1200	
30.	FDA	Mau	Mungesar	5.0	2000	
Total (Silvipasture)				23.0	9200	

Source: DFO Office, Mau.

Similarly, during 2003-04, area under AR comes to 74 while number of plants to 118400. The principal species are: sheesham, kanji, becon, eucalyptus, etc. Under ANR, the total area comes to 16 hectares, while number of plants to 3200. The principal species include: babool, jungle jalebi, neem, sheesham, etc. Under silvipasture, the total area comes to 23 hectares and the plants to 9200 (see Table II.8).

Table II.8: **Inventory of Plant Species Used in the Project (Year 2004-05)**

Sl. No.	Scheme	Range	VFC/Site Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Plants	Species
Artificial Regeneration (AR)						
1.	FDA	Ghosi	Alinagar	5.0	8000	Eucalyptus, Prosopis, Sheesham
2.	FDA	Ghosi	Kerma Mahrupur	5.0	8000	Awla, Semal, Sagaon, Kachanar, K.Semia, etc.
3.	FDA	Ghosi	Bela Sultanpur	5.0	8000	
4.	FDA	Mohamadabad	Padri	6.0	9600	
5.	FDA	Mohamadabad	Kajha	4.0	6400	
6.	FDA	Mohamadabad	Sarsena	8.5	13600	
7.	FDA	Mohamadabad	Mirzapur	6.5	10400	
8.	FDA	Mohamadabad	Mandusara	10.0	16000	
9.	FDA	Dhohri Ghat	Kolihari	7.0	11200	
10.	FDA	Dhohri Ghat	Sikari Kol	3.0	4800	
11.	FDA	Dhohri Ghat	Rampur Dhanauli	2.0	3200	
12.	FDA	Dhohri Ghat	Bahadurpur	5.0	8000	
13.	FDA	Mau	Kohinoor	2.0	3200	
14.	FDA	Mau	Mangeshar	5.0	8000	
Total (AR)				74.0	118400	
Natural Regeneration						
15.	FDA	Mohamadabad	Kajha	4.5	900	
16.	FDA	Mohamadabad	Sarsena	2.5	500	
17.	FDA	Mohamadabad	Mirzapur	2.0	400	
18.	FDA	Mau	Kohinoor	3.0	600	
19.	FDA	Mau	Naseerpur	4.0	800	
Total (ANR)				16.0	3200	
Silvipasture						
20.	FDA	Mohamadabad	Pandari	3.0	1200	Sea babool, paira grass, jungle jalebi, neem,
21.	FDA	Mohamadabad	Kajha	4.5	1800	Seeras, etc.
22.	FDA	Mohamadabad	Sarsena	2.5	1000	
23.	FDA	Mohamadabad	Mandusara	2.0	800	
24.	FDA	Dhohri Ghat	Sikari Kol	2.0	800	
25.	FDA	Dhohri Ghat	Bela Sultanpur	7.0	2800	
26.	FDA	Mau	Naseerpur	2.0	800	
Total (Silvipasture)				23.0	9200	

Source: DFO Office, Mau.

Table II.9 gives range-wise the names of plantation site, area in hectare under artificial plantation, aided natural generation and the number of plantation. As far as area under AR is concerned, it is found largest of 18 ha. in Alinagar, whereas lowest of 3 ha in Pyarepur Sikanderpur. As far the area under ANR, it is found largest of 10 ha. in Katha, whereas, lowest of 2.50 ha. in Mirzapur.

Table-II.9: Plantation under FDA-JFMC Range-wise

Sl. No.	Range Name	JFMC Name	Plantation Site Name	Area ha		No. of Plantation
				Artificial Plantation	Aided natural Regeneration	
1.	MAU	VFC	Kahinour	5.0	5.0	5
			Nasirpur	3.0	5.0	5
			Mungesar	7.0		3
			Ranbeepur	-		1
2.	Ghosi		Ali Nagar	18.0		3
			Hilsa Kodra	5.0		1
			Goghwal Rampur	5.0		3
			Kerma Mahrapur	10.0		3
			Belasultanpur	5.0	5.0	3
			Pyrepur Sikanderpur	3.0		1
3.	Deharighat		Kalihari	14.0		1
			Bahrampur	5.0		1
			Sikodi Kol	9.0		2
			Rampur Dhamauli	7.0		2
			Bahadurpur	10.0		2
4.	Muhammadabad		Kajha	4.0	10.0	5
			Sarsena	11.0	5.0	4
			Mirzapur	10.0	2.50	3
			Mandulara	14.0		4
			Padri	6.0		3

Source: DFO Office, Mau.

Table-II.10 indicates the expenditure on EPA work, which generally shows a fluctuating pattern over the years. The expenditure on this count, which was 26.64 lakh in 2004-05 declined to 7.16 lakh in 2005-06, which further rose up to 9.42 lakhs in 2006-07. Thus a fluctuating trend emerges in respect of expenditure on EPA work.

Table-II.10: Expenditure of EPA Work

Sl. No.	Year of Expenditure	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
1.	2002-03	-
2.	2003-04	-
3.	2004-05	26.64
4.	2005-06	7.16
5.	2006-07	9.42

Source: DFO Office, Mau.

Table-II.11 distributes beneficiaries by caste and sex. It is found that 20 per cent of beneficiaries are from Scheduled Castes and 80 per cent from other caste community. Table-II.12 describes the EBM and GBM help in different villages, in the district. We find that as much as 10 JFMC meetings and 2 FDA meetings have been held. Further, as much as 35 general

body meetings and 2 FDA meetings have been held for discussing the development and developmental plans of Mau district (Table-II.11).

Table-II.11: **Social Composition of Beneficiaries**

Social Category	Male	Female	Total	%
Scheduled Caste	8939	-	8939	20%
Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-	-
Others	35759	-	35759	80%
Total	44,698	-	44698	100%

Source: DFO Office, Mau.

Table-II.12: **Number of GBMs and EBMs Help**

EBMs & GBMs Help	JFMC Meetings	FDA Meetings
Number of General Body Meeting held	10	2
Number of Executive Body Meeting held	35	2

Source: DFO Office, Mau.

Table-II.13 discusses the capacity building programmes. 338 persons have been trained followed by 140. 12 community, SC/ST students, Teachers and OBC have been benefited. The topics for teaching and training were 3. Further, topics covered, protection, maintenance, benefit sharing come to 2, while organizations involved (trainers) at different management levels are 2 (Table-II.13).

Table-II.13 : **Capacity Building Programmes**

Training Programmes Conducted	No. and Topics Covered
Staff	
Number trained	338
Topics Covered Micro Planning, Nursery Training, Plantation maintenance	3
Community SC, ST, Students, Teachers, OBC	12
Number trained	140
Topics Covered Protection, Maintenance, Benefit sharing	2
Organizations involved (trainers) Management	2

Source: DFO Office, Mau.

### **Survival Rate of Plantation**

Survival rate of plantation is presented in Table II.14 for 2004-05 and in Table II.15 for 2005-06. The average survival rate of the plant is found to be 65 per cent for all years combined. The survival rate relates to the species like eucalyptus, prosopis, sheesham, awla, sagon, semal, babool, etc. During 2004-05, the total area for plantation comes 151 hectares, 131300 plantations with 64.11 per cent average survival rate. Thus, 35.89 per cent of plants died. In 2005-06, the total area comes to 152 hectares, plantations to 133300. The survival rate comes to 65.37 per cent. Thus, the average

survival rate comes to 64.74 per cent. It would imply that 35.26 per cent are the mortality rate of the plants. It has happened due mainly to the damages caused by the Neel rose, rabbits and deers on the one hand and the lack of rainfall and irrigation facility on the other.

Table II.14: **Inventory of Plant Species Used in the Project**

Sl. No.	Scheme	VFC/Site Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Plants	Survival Rate	Species	Plantation Year
1.	FDA	Mungeshar	9.0	5450	62.0	Eucalyptus, Prosopis, Sheesham, Awla, Semal, Sagaun, Kachnar, K. Semia, Bamboo, Subabool, etc.	2004-05
2.	FDA	Kohinoor	15.0	12950	63.0		
3.	FDA	Naseerpur	11.5	11638	68.0		
4.	FDA	Ali Nagar	13.0	12650	60.0		
5.	FDA	Hilsa Kadra	5.0	5500	60.0		
6.	FDA	Ghaghawal	7.0	6525	64.0		
7.	FDA	Kerma Mahrupur	8.5	7237	67.0		
8.	FDA	Pyarepur Sultanpur	3.0	3300	65.0		
9.	FDA	Katihari	7.0	7700	68.0		
10.	FDA	Bahrampur	5.0	5500	60.0		
11.	FDA	Sikadi Kol	6.0	6600	60.0		
12.	FDA	Rampur Dhamouli	10.0	8625	63.0		
13.	FDA	Bahadurpur	5.0	5500	65.0		
14.	FDA	Sarsena	11.5	6750	62.0		
15.	FDA	Mirzapur	5.5	5100	66.0		
16.	FDA	Mandusara	8.0	9650	69.0		
17.	FDA	Kajha	14.0	8825	68.0		
18.	FDA	Bela Sultanpur	7.0	1800	54.0		
		Total	151.0	131300	64.11		

Source: DFO Office, Mau.

Table II.15: **Inventory of Plant Species Used in the Project (Year 2005-06)**

Sl. No.	Scheme	VFC/Site Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Plants	Survival Rate	Species	Plantation Year
1.	FDA	Ranbeerpur	6.0	12000	60	Eucalyptus, Prosopis, Sheesham, Awla, Semal, Sagaun, Kachnar, K. Semia, Bamboo, Subabool, etc.	2005-06
2.	FDA	Ali Nagar	5.0	5500	62		
3.	FDA	Kerma Kahrupur	8.5	7688	63		
4.	FDA	Padri	15.0	11550	67		
5.	FDA	Kajha	16.0	13100	68		
6.	FDA	Kalihari	7.0	7700	70		
7.	FDA	Sikadi Kol	5.0	4100	60		
8.	FDA	Rampur Dhamouli	2.0	2200	65		
9.	FDA	Kohinoor	5.0	2800	68		
10.	FDA	Nabeerpur	6.5	1912	69		
11.	FDA	Mungesar	5.0	5500	64		
12.	FDA	Bela Sultanpur	16.0	10800	67		
13.	FDA	Sarsena	16.5	12725	69		
14.	FDA	Mirzapur	11.5	9425	63		
15.	FDA	Mandusara	17.0	17675	65		
16.	FDA	Bahadurpur	10.0	8625	66		
		Total	152.0	133300	65.37		

Source: DFO Office, Mau.

Note: Two villages, out of 18, have been removed as construction work could not take place in two villages, such as, Bahrampur and Pyarepur Sultanpur.

### B.3 People's Participation

#### B.3.1 Participatory Rural Appraisal Micro-Planning

Micro-Plan of 18 villages was prepared prior to the implementation of the project. The micro-plan was prepared through the process of PRA for which Rs.2.0 lakh were spent on micro-planning and M&E.

#### B.3.2 Entry Point Activities

Tables II.16 and II.17 show the year-wise inventory of EPA assets generated in Mirzapur and Kajha in 2003-04, and Kajha in 2004-05. It was found that total expenditure incurred was Rs.61584 during 2003-04 in Mirzapur and Kanjha. The main activities which are carried out include: distribution of plants, purchase of carpet, installation of hand pumps, etc. During 2004-05, work was only carried out in Kajha village and Rs.45,100 were spent on temple maintenance, distribution of plants and installation of hand pumps (Table II.17).

Table II.16: Year-wise Inventory of EPA Assets (2003-04)

Name of Village	Assets Created under FDA	No. of Assets	Total Expenditure Incurred
Mirzapur	Distribution of Plants	600	9492
	Hand Pumps	02	717
	Carpet	02	500
Kajha	Distribution of Plants	1000	15000
	Cleaning of Ponds	02	12556
	Carpet	03	9000
	Cleaning of Temple	02	4000
	Hand Pumps Maintenance	05	2700
	Temple Maintenance	03	3119
	Total		61584

Source: DFO Office, Mau.

Table II.17: Year-wise Inventory of EPA Assets (2004-05)

Name of Village	Assets Created under FDA	No. of Assets	Total Expenditure Incurred
Kajha	Temple Maintenance	04	16500
	Distribution of Plants	1200	17600
	Hand Pumps	20	1100
	Total		45100

Source: DFO Office, Mau.

It is unfortunate that expenditure on training is yet to be started. As it is, no expenditure has been incurred on this particular head. Table II.18 shows the number of inspections made by different officials. We find that inspection made by CCF comes to 2 times in a year, by CF 4 times in a year. Such an inspection makes the work smoothly going in the present project. Here again we find that expenditure on monitoring and evaluation has yet to be started. Till this time, no expenditure is found made on this count.

Table II.18: Number of Inspections made by Different Officials

Officials	Number of times
C.C.F.	Two times (per year)
C.F.	Four times (per year)
D.C.F./D.F.O.	Six times (per year)

Source: Based on the information available from DFO, Mau (U.P.)

#### B.4 An Overview of Sample JFMC

By adopting simple random sampling technique, 2 JFMCs were sampled belonging to two different plantation years, namely, Mirzapur and Kajha. These were physically verified to assess the survival rate of species. The sample of JFMCs are given below in Table II.19.

Table II.19: Inventory of Sample JFMCs

Sl. No.	Scheme	VFC/Site Name	Area in Ha.	No. of Plants	Survival Rates (%)	Species	Plantation Year
1.	AR	Mirzapur	5.5	5100	66	Eucalyptus, Prosopis, Sheesham, Awla, Semal, Sagun, Babool, Kanji	2004-05
			11.5	9400	62	Eucalyptus, Prosopis, Sheesham, Awla, Semal, Sagun, Babool, Kanji	2005-06
2.	ANR	Kajha	16.0	13100	67	Eucalyptus, Prosopis, Sheesham, Awla, Semal, Sagun, Babool, Kanji	2005-06
Total			33.0	27600	65		

Source: DFO Office, Mau.

##### 1. VFC, Mirzapur

Mirzapur is situated at a distance of 20-22 kms from the divisional office of Mau and 20-22 kms from the range office Muhammadabad. The entire plantation area of the VFC belongs to reserve forest (RF) category. The soil of this area is sodic. The species planted were teak, jungle jalebi, eucalyptus, prosopis, sheesham, awla, sagon, semal, babool, kanji, etc. The survival rate of Mirzapur in 2004-05 comes to 66 per cent. In 2005-06, the survival rate is found to be 62 per cent. The survival rate is based on the discussions held with DFO officials and village dwellers.

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The main reason of death of plants is over-grazing by wild animals (neel rose, deer and rabbits), inadequate watering and erratic monsoon rain. No other sources of artificial irrigation facility were available for plantation. Unregulated grazing by domestic animals and damage caused by human interference and illicit felling as well as wild animals especially deers and rabbits caused damage by grazing leaves of sheesham, awla, semal species, etc. Lack of proper protection and maintenance were also observed.

## 2. VFC Kajha

VFC Kajha is situated at a distance of 25-26 kms from the division forest office Mau. The entire plantation area is under reserve forest category (RF). The soil of the plantation is sodic. The average survival rate comes to 67 per cent, which implies the death of 33 per cent of plantations. The survival rate is based on the physical verification of VFC and the discussion held with DFO officials and JFMCs dwellers. The main reason of death of plant species were similar to those discussed above, namely, unregulated grazing by domestic animals, illicit felling and human interference, damage caused by wild animals, etc.

## CHAPTER III

### F.D.A. MECHANISM

The FDA mechanism along with strengths and weaknesses have been discussed in detail in this chapter.

1. **Outline the composition of FDA, i.e. composition of General and Executive Bodies along with deviations, if any, reasons therefore and concurrent of MDFF thereto.**

FDA Mau was registered under Societies Registration Act of (xxi) 1860 on 22.11.200. Guidelines prescribed by NAEB/MOEF, Government of India have been followed during the composition of general body and executive body meetings. In FDA as reported by the officials and the observation made by evaluator no deviation was found in the composition of general and executive bodies. The evaluator found that the registration certificate of the division was valid upto 21-11-2006 and inquired why the registration was not renewed. The forest officials said that the renewal process is on and it will be completed soon.

2. **Highlight the strength and weaknesses, if any, pertaining to the mutual responsibilities assigned to FDA.**

**Strength:** Good network of forest official found in the field is called as strengths. The majority of the forest area in the division belongs to reserve forest (RF) category and hence forest officials have to keep steady and tight vigil in protecting the forest resources from any kind of damages.

**Weaknesses:** No enthusiastic cooperation and support from village community. It was due to non-implementation of EPA as the fund allocated for this could not be released even after a number of attempts made by forest officials and chances of its release were remote. It proved counter productive as forest officials gave assurance to villagers in the very beginning of the project and kept taking them into confidence in the hope of these assets. Even today officials were not telling the truth to the villagers.

3. **Comment on whether the project implementing VFCs/EDCs are also being benefited through any other forestry/community development project from State/ Central Government. If no, then what role and initiatives the FDA proposes in regard to the overall rural/eco-development of the project areas?**

State Afforestation Project, especially on reserve forest land was benefiting the community people of villages as reported by the JFMC officials. There were social forestry programme and other rural development programmes running in the target villages.

4. **Provide the brief outline of FDA Bank account, its mode of operation, auditing status, supported with progress of work as envisaged in the guidelines. Comment on the flow of funds to the VFCs/EDCs. Disbursement of funds by JFMCs for work executed, if delayed the reasons thereof.**

The bank account of the FDA was with Union Bank of India, Mau and the account number is 8755 operated by Conservator Forest/Chairman and Member Secretary/DFO. The audit reports of the two years were submitted to Circle Office. The disbursement of fund to JFMC was satisfactory as reported by the JFMCs officials.

5. **Similar details should also be provided for the individual VFC/EDC whose works were and interactions held with. Details of statement of account and progress reports sent by VFC/EDC to the FDA. Comment on the receipt of funds by VFCs/EDCs.**

Two JFMCs were sampled and verified physically during field visits namely Kajha and Mirzapur. The bank accounts of these VFCs were in the Joint Rural Bank, Vistar Patal Branch, Vikas Bhawan, Mau. The account numbers of these JFMCs were 2165 for Kajha and 2163 for Mirzapur respectively. JFMCs officials were satisfied with the flow of fund.

## CHAPTER IV

### QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Present chapter describes the findings of the study. It deals with the assessment of plantation, survival rate, increase and availability of fuelwood, fodder, NTFP, etc. People's participation and protection, maintenance of assets created, maintenance of records, benefits accrued to the community and limitations of the project.

#### **C.1 Assessment of the Plantation Work and Their Output**

1. **Briefly comment on area's suitability of the areas selected for the project implementation?**

The entire plantation was carried out on forest land belongs to forest sanctuary category bearing small portion on community land, which is also declared as forest sanctuary. The quality of land is sodic and fertility of soil is poor. Hence, it is not suitable for cultivation purposes. Mostly degraded land and blank patches of the forest were treated in the present project purposes.

2. **Assess the work as seen in the field including the quality of work observed?**

The quality of work was satisfactory during the physical verification of JFMC, VFC and plantation site.

3. **Survival Rate (estimated statistically including the methodology adopted and average height of plants)**

In the case of Mau, the survival rate of plants works out to be 65 per cent. This is based on the average of all components in the project. It is found satisfactory, which may be enhanced by taking care of to prevent the grazing of plants at the large scale.

4. **Assessment of regeneration/rehabilitation status of degraded land treated.**

On the degraded lands in the reserve forest category, the species were found regenerated and rehabilitated. On account of natural regeneration, ground grasses spread up in abundance, which resulted into the slowing down of soil erosion. The growth and rehabilitation was reported to be satisfactory.

5. **Technology used in the project: Technology or methodology adopted under each of the component sanctioned by NAEB. An analysis of technology used and its effectiveness in brief.**

Most of the activities of the present project have used the Traditional Technology. The forest officials are found satisfied on this count.

6. **In case in the availability of bio-mass (firewood, fodder, other NTFP, small timber, etc.)**

As project is old only two to three years, no remarkable increase in biomass was observed except that of fodder grass. Fodder grass was found available at the site of plantation. Fuelwood, NTFP and small timber would be available after 4 to 5 years.

7. **Improvement in the quality of life of people in project area (status of health, education, availability of drinking water, increase in per capita income)**

No visible change has been observed in terms of quality of life and other development indicators. EPA work was found to be unsatisfactory because no fund was released from the concerned agencies. During 2006-07, the employment generated through EPA comes to 24541 mandays for the local community people. Due to shortage of fund, EPA activities had not been started smoothly.

## **C.2 People's Participation**

1. **Whether the choice of species has been decided in consultation with the local people. Also, whether these are in consonance with need of the local people?**

In most of the cases, the selection of species, the soil and moisture and climatic conditions have been taken into consideration along with the needs of local population. JFMCs also participated in selection of plant species.

2. **Briefly comment on the suitability of species taken up for NTFP and medicinal plants (Perennials) from economic point of view.**

The selection of species was undertaken through proper discussions held with JFMC/VFCs and local needs were taken into account. The proportion of medicinal plant was negligible in Mau in the project area.

3. **Whether the project has created awareness among the local population, about the responsibilities they expected to discharge and benefit that are likely to accrue from the project?**

The state of awareness is found to be unsatisfactory. It is due to very low campaign of awareness. The Village population think that it is the job of forest department. Forest plantation is not the job of village community. The EPA activities in some villages were found helpful in creating awareness.

**4. Approach adopted by the project authorities for motivating the people includes the holding of meeting.**

A few meetings have been arranged for creating the general awareness. No mass media was used for creating the public awareness. Villagers were seen reluctant in this respect. Forest range officials had made efforts to generate awareness among the villagers for protection of forest.

**5. Whether the means of communication have been successful and have there been favourable responses?**

Communication adopted for awareness generation failed to generate enthusiasm among local community people. There was no favourable response in this respect.

**6. Are the people aware whether village communities have been engaged in:**

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| (a) Project Planning  | Partial |
| (b) Project Implementation  | Partial |
| (c) Usufructs sharing mechanism   | Partial |
| (d) Are the people aware of GO issued (if any) with regard to JFM/Usufruct sharing Mechanism?                     | No      |
| (e) Has any formal arrangement been made for sharing the intermediate and final produce of the project activities | No      |
| (f) Evaluation and comments on the effectiveness of mechanism evolved and the equitableness of same?              | N.A.    |
| (g) What role has been played by the local community committees in arriving at the mechanism?                     |         |

A few influential community was taking interest in this direction.

### **C.3 Assets: Protection and Maintenance**

The forest officials were reluctant for even appointing a regular watchman. This is due to lack of fund. The protection and maintenance of EPA created assets were the sole responsibility of Village Pradhan.

#### **C.4 Maintenance of Records**

- (a) **Whether record of nurseries indicating the number and species of seedlings raised has been maintained?**

No nurseries were raised under the project but sapling were procured from the forest and private nurseries. The records are quite well maintained by the project officials and interest of the local people is also taken care of.

- (b) **Whether these are adequate and posted from time to time. If not, the reasons and effects of unposted records on the implementation of project?**

Yes

- (c) **Whether plantation journals have been maintained and posted upto date? Whether a surveyed sketch of the plantation has been posted on the register?**

Yes

- (d) **Whether inspecting official of the implementing agency, like, DFO, CF or CCF has recorded their observations/comments, if any?**

Yes, DFO, SDO and occasionally CF.

- (e) **Whether records/register of VFC/VDA general body and executive body meetings maintained?**

Yes

#### **C.5 Project Benefits**

Project has generated 11795 mandays in the year 2004-05, which declined to 8362 mandays during 2005-06, but it increased to 24541 in 2006-07 (See Table IV.1).

Table-IV.1: **Man Days Generated in the Project**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Man days generated</b>
2003-04	—
2004-05	11795
2005-06	8362
2006-07	24541

Source: D.F.O. Office Mau

#### **C.6 Project Reporting Activities**

- (a) **What returns (reports) have been submitted by the implementing agency to the State and Central Governments? Whether these reports were sent regularly on due date? If not, the reasons therefore?**

Audited accounts every year within six months are being sent to the Government of India. Also, audited accounts are submitted to the Conservator Office and from there forwarded other concerned offices. These activities are carried out when grant is likely to be received from the government.

- (b) **Whether any state level agency has monitored project activities? If so, outcome of such monitoring/evaluation and the comments if any?**

Monitoring and evaluation work is carried out by forest department itself. The monitoring report is submitted to the conservator office and shortcoming if found is reported to the FDA official. The copy of their report was not made available to the evaluator.

- (c) **If no, agency evaluated project activities, reason therefore?**

NA

### **C.7 Project Constraints/Limitations**

- (a) **What constraints/limitations were faced by the project authorities, if any?**

Non-cooperation among the community people has delayed timely disbursement of fund to implementing agency made their job difficult. This is all the outcome of low wages and lack of interest of rural people. Unregulated grazing by domestic animals and wild animals like Neel Rose, Rabbits and Deers also damaged the newly plantation area.

- (b) **Whether the fund flow was smooth and without delay?**

The present project could not be implemented effectively in the first year (2003-04) due to delayed release of the fund. Further, it was delayed almost on all occasions.

- (c) **If flow was not smooth, where did the delay arise? This must be checked with records.**

The delay occurred at both state level offices as well as NAEB office in Delhi.

- (d) **Whether the project authorities made adequate efforts to get the funds released in time?**

The FDA officials did try their level best to avoid this situation but hardly they are successful.

## CHAPTER V

### SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### **C.8.1 Suggestions from Implementing/Supervising Agencies**

**(a) Describe the scope for improving the project output?**

Fund must be made available in advance to the implementing agency before monsoon. It will help in making the payments of wages at the time of plantation. Plantation rate is the help for social forestry. So that plants and transportation should be increased simultaneously. Strict measures should be taken up to minimize the grazing of the plantation.

**(b) Did the project authorities feel about any need for improving upon any particular activity or methodology?**

The project authority feels that if the fund allocated under EPA would have been increased and released timely, the overall performance would have been better.

**(c) Whether the people of the area feel any need to improve upon any particular aspect of the project?**

A long-term viable strategy should be adopted to stop the grazing of the plantations for by domestic and wild animals.

#### **C.8.2 Suggestions from the Evaluating Agency/Consultants**

**(a) Whether the project should be continued/modified/discontinued (give reasons)?**

The evaluator feels that the project may be continued as it has been partly successful to increase the number of plant species in JFMC villages. However, it failed to mobilize the community and peoples' involvement in the project activities due to low wage rates of FDA project (Rs.58.00) are very low as comparison to daily local market wages (Rs.90-100). More irrigation facility under newly planted area should be given to enhance the survival rate of the plants. The over-grazing of plants must be prevented in the concerned areas.

**(b) Any Other Relevant Recommendation(s)**

The awareness campaign and more capacity building programmes among the community people of JFMC villages should be given high importance for making such project more meaningful and sustainable as it was based on Joint Forest Management System.

**(c) Names and designations of functionaries (DCF, CF, CCF) with whom evaluator has interacted post evaluation appraisal summary of discussions with the officers to be given.**

The summary of discussions held with DFO and other office staff is given as hereunder:

DFO Mr. K. Ilago

The evaluator interacted with forest officials at the time of project evaluation. It has been suggested to the evaluator that at the grassroot level the project is implemented by JFMCs and forest officials. It would imply that two institutions are involved in the implementation of the FDA project. It creates some problem sometimes. It is suggested to the evaluator that either villagers or forest officials should be involved as a single unit for the project implementation. The project funds should be sanctioned at a time for 5 years before the project is implemented. Joint responsibilities need to be discontinued by forest officials and VFCs in the protection of plant species planted in the target villages/ forest.

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संख्या 2119 पत्रावली सं०-1 AZ-6632 दिनांक 28/11/2001



सोसाइटी-रजिस्ट्रीकरण

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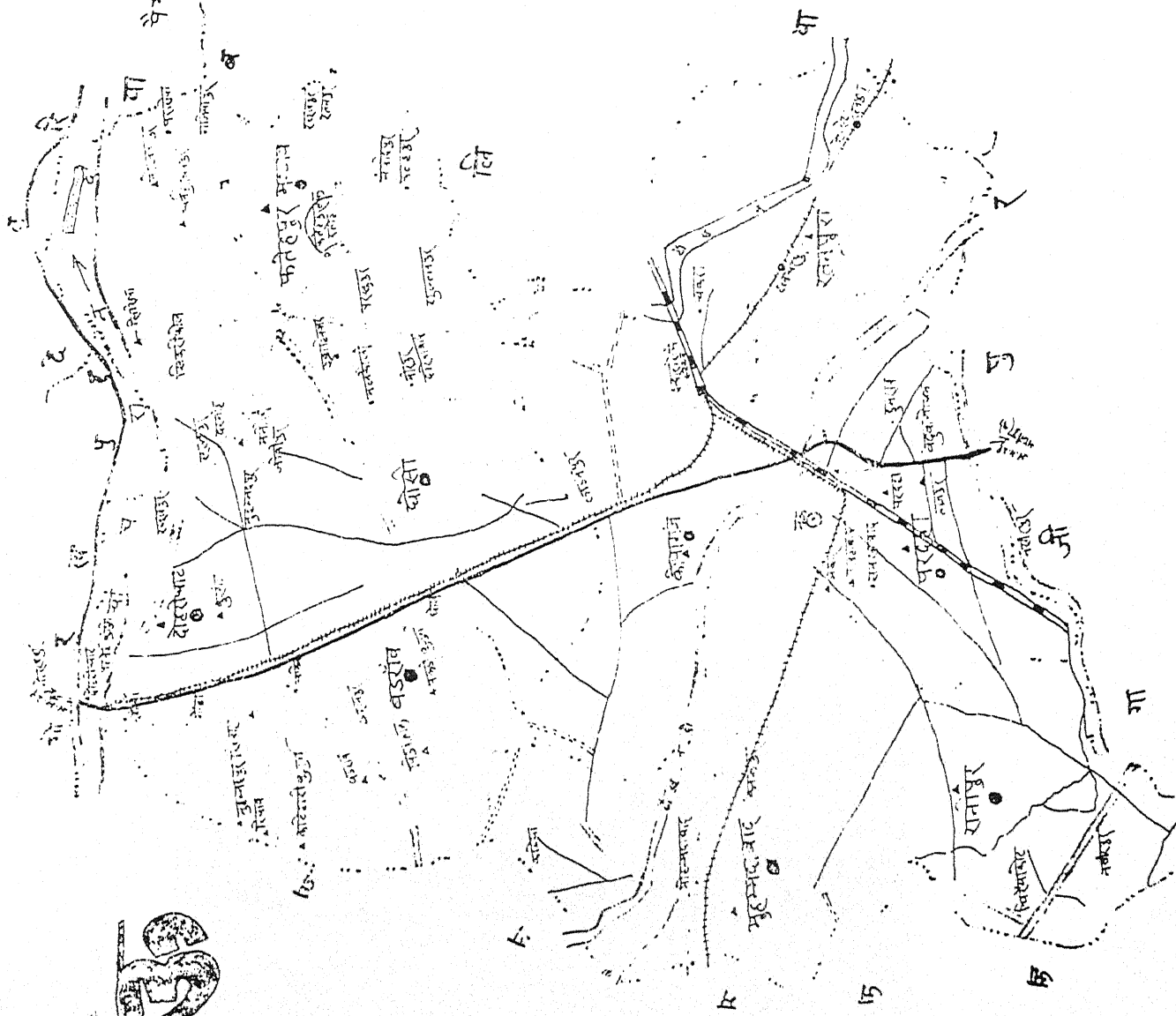
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मऊ।

को आज उत्तर प्रदेश में अपनी प्रवृत्ति के संबंध में यथासंशोधित सोसाइटीज रजिस्ट्रेशन अधिनियम,  
1860 ई० के अधीन सम्यक् रूप से रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है। यह प्रमाण-पत्र 28/11/2006  
तक विधिमान्य होगा।

आज दिनांक वाइस नवम्बर दो हजार एक को  
मेरे हस्ताक्षर से दिया गया है।

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प्रमाणित निदेशक  
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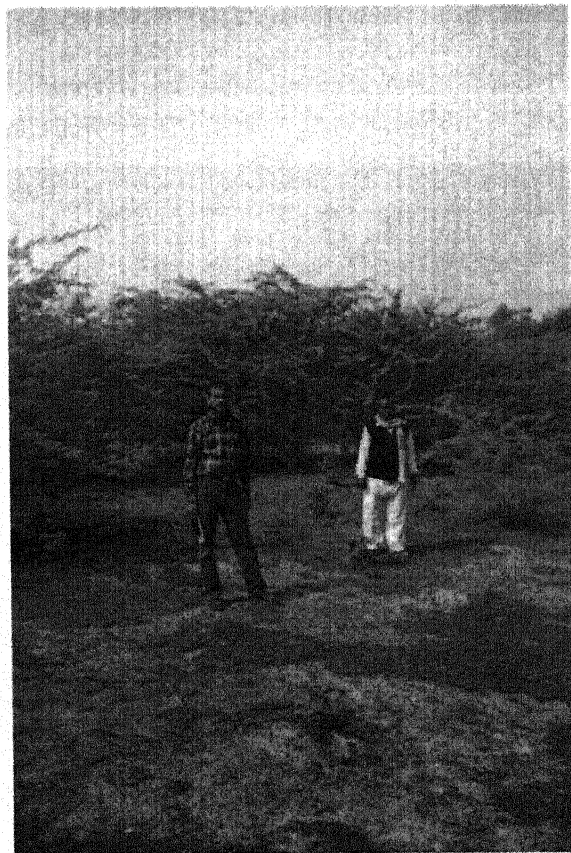
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Range – Mohammedabad Gohna (Mau)



Village Forest Samiti Mirzapur  
Range – Mohammedabad Gohna (Mau)



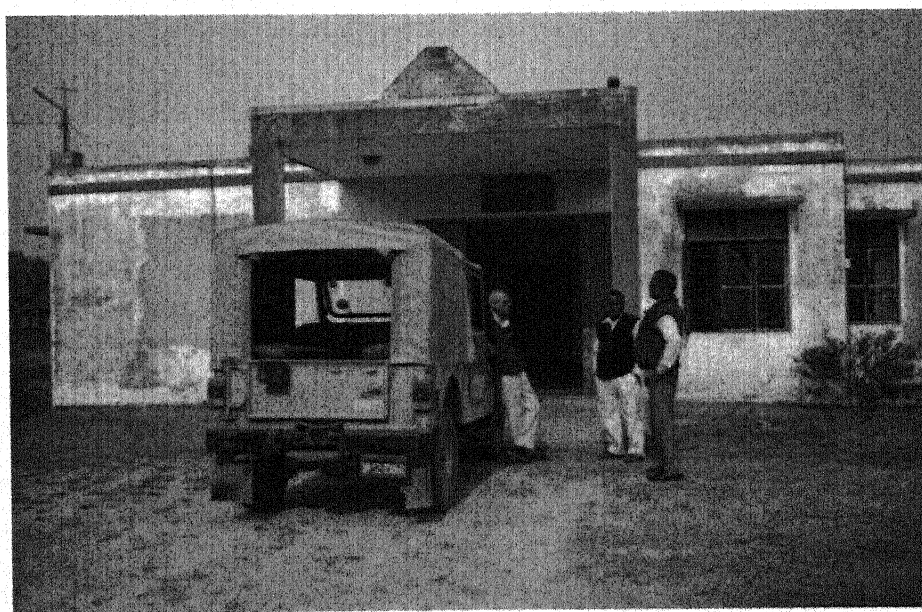
Village Forest Samiti Kajha  
Range – Mohammedabad Gohna (Mau)



Village Forest Samiti Kajha  
Range – Mohammedabad Gohna (Mau)



D.F.O. Office - Mau



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